

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!



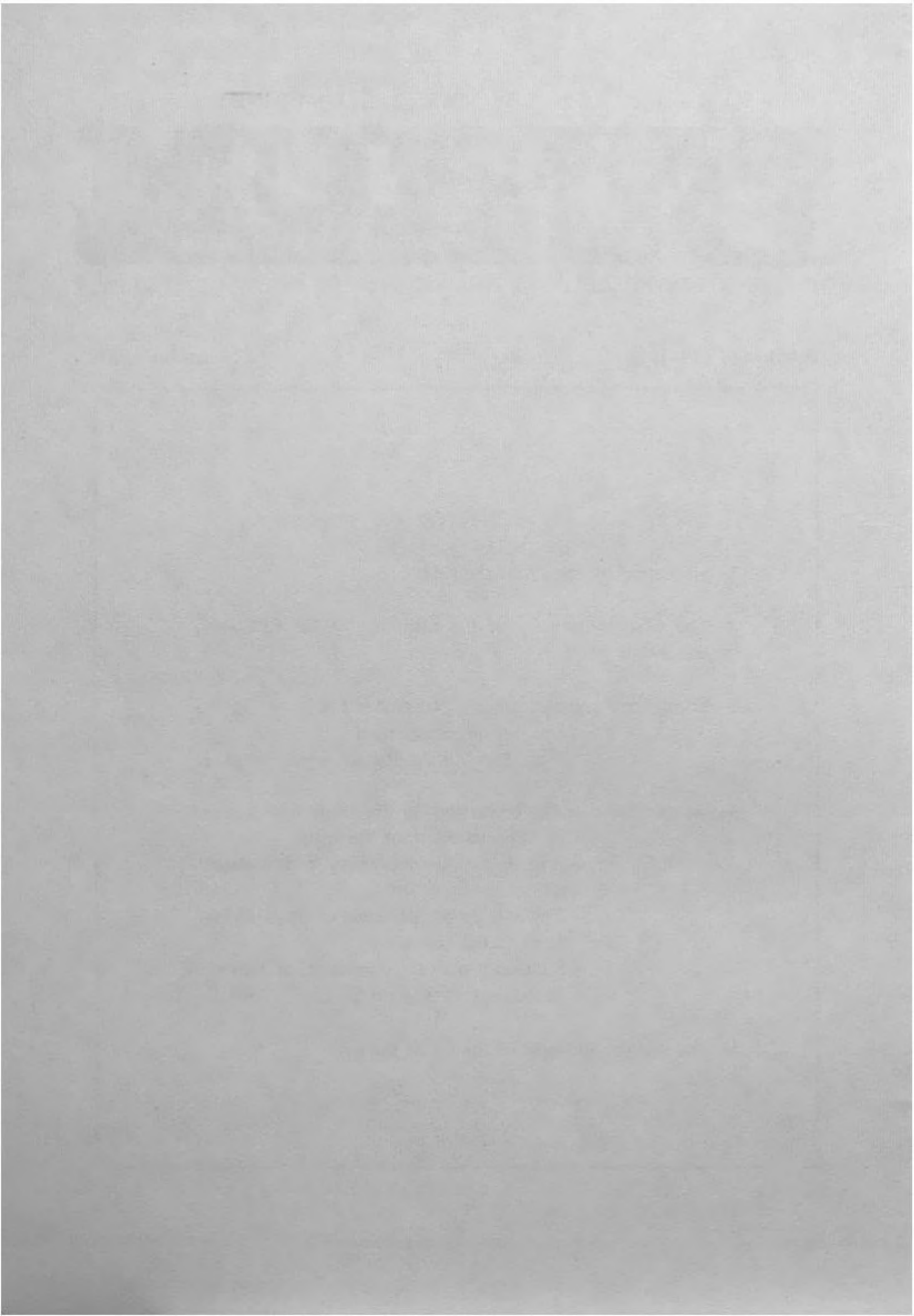
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## FREEDOM TO COMRADE ANTONIO MAIDANA!

Comrade Antonio Maidana, the First Secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, celebrated his 65th birthday in prison and under unprecedented tortures and repression. Salute to this prominent fighter of the Paraguayan proletariat and of the world communist movement on his 65th birthday. In his underground cell in the Emboscada concentration camp, he is the symbol of braveness, steadfastness, consciousness and conviction, not only for the communists and the people of Paraguay, but also for the communists and peoples of the world.

Comrade Antonio Maidana was held before 20 years in prisons of the Stroessner regime, puppet of imperialism. Even under the heaviest tortures he remained undaunted. He held high always the communist honour. During his 20 years imprisonment he gained the love and the respect of everyone with his resistance, his life will, and his conviction to the future and to socialism. He was an example for all political prisoners. The name Antonio Maidana is today bridge between the today and tomorrow the Paraguayan people, and a symbol of the national and social liberation. Therefore, the Stroessner regime cooperated with the imperialist secret services and the reactionary regimes in the region, in order to rearrest comrade Maidana.

Today a strong, convinced and just demand is raising throughout the world: Freedom to comrade Antonio Maidana and to all Paraguayan patriots. The communists of Turkey who are struggling today under the hard conditions of the reactionary military dictatorship, under torture and in the prisons, support with all their strength the realization of this demand. The Communist Party of Turkey appeals all antiimperialist and progressive forces to join this campaign.

25 October 1981

*Central Committee  
Communist Party of Turkey*

## THE 61st ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CPT CELEBRATED

The 61st anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Turkey was celebrated by all party organisations. In spite of the conditions of heavy repression, the celebrations in the country were realized. All party organisations paid a great attention to the celebrations.

At the celebration meetings of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CPT, it was underlined that the struggle is continuing under the heavy attacks of the enemy. It was decided that the assignments which the Plenary meeting of the CC have put, must be realized according to the principles of illegality and to

the iron discipline and with creativeness. The work done is examined according to the immediate tasks.

At the celebration meetings of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CPT those comrades who held their heads high under torture are saluted. All brave revolutionaries who gave their life for the struggle ideals of the CPT were commemorated.

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CPT, many party organisations distributed leaflets in the factories, work places, educational institutions and in districts. In these leaflets, the Plenary meeting of the CC was made public. The repression of the reactionary military dictatorship, which finished its first year, was condemned. The joint struggle of the workers from Türk-İş and DİSK(\*) around common demands was supported. These leaflets, each one of are tackling the concrete situation in different spheres, are calling the broadest possible masses and all progressive forces for joint struggle around common demands.

The 61st anniversary of the founding of the CPT was celebrated in the party organisations outside the country in different forms. In Federal Germany, an important celebration meeting took place where thousands of Turkish and Kurdish workers participated in. Also at this meeting, revolutionaries who remained undaunted under the tortures are saluted. It was underlined that the struggle is continuing inspite of the repression and the demoralizing efforts like the propaganda "we have destroyed the CPT". The meeting in Duisburg became a great forum of internationalism. On behalf of the German CP, comrade Heinz Lang, member of the Presidium of the German CP addressed the meeting and greeted the CPT. Greeting messages of the CP of Greece, TUDEH Party of Iran, the Iraqi CP, the Portuguese CP, SDAJ, F. German Initiative for Solitarity with the Democrats of Turkey and Kurdish People's Houses are read. The message of comrade İ. Bilen, General Secretary of the CC of the CPT was listened standing. The message was often interrupted by the slogan: "The CPT is living and struggling".

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(\*) the two trade-union centers

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— from party organs —

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*Atilım, 1 November 1981*

## THE BURNING ASSIGNMENT

### Life is dictating the platform of the unity

Başak Çelik

The last months witnessed to new political developments which expose the real face of the reactionary junta further more. The events are developing, proving the correctness of the policy of unity of action and the united front, which was proposed by the CPT to our people.

The court case of the blind tools of the MHP is seperated from the court



case of the fascist chiefs who directed the murders. The junta, with the speeches of Evren, declared its neutrality to the court case against the MHP and the fascist terror. Now the fascists are threatening directly the attorneys and the judges and demonstrating at the hearings.

After the opening of the "Constituent Assembly", through the method of its constituting as well as through its general complexion, it became more and more clear that this is representing nobody but the junta. Evren hit the illusions "the junta could step towards democracy" with his speech at the opening session. He displayed in a way eradicating all misunderstandings that their target is an authoritarian regime where the rights to strike, to meeting and demonstration and to organise are failing and where all power is concentrated in the hands of the "president".

The political parties are closed down. The junta prohibited the workers' parties which were founded under the guarantee of the constitution of 1961. The Kemalist (!) junta closed down the party founded by Atatürk himself, the CHP, in the centenary of his birth.

Lenin wrote 1909: "...let the reaction rage - the ever wise so wise Mr. Stolypin cannot take a single step without bringing the precariously balancing autocracy nearer its fall, without creating a new tangle of political impossibilities and absurdities, without adding new and fresh forces to the ranks of the proletariat and to the ranks of the revolutionary elements of the peasant masses." (Vol. XV, p.355)

With their decision of closing down the political parties, the generals are challenging millions of citizens from different parties. They themselves proved that it is impossible to move towards democracy with the junta regime and that the so-called parliamentary regime promised by them will never be a democratic one. After this decision of the junta, the facilities for those forces, for communists who underlined that it is only possible to move towards democracy by rallying of all democratic forces, have broadened. The struggle for lifting the ban on TIP, TSİP and CHP besides the ban on the CPT and the struggle of the people for political organisations will accelerate the process of uniting of the masses.

With this decision of the junta the inner contradictions of the reaction deepened further more. The deepening of the contradictions among the reaction makes the creation of the alternative of the democratic forces more urgent. If this can not be achieved, only the reaction will profit from the deepening of the contradictions.

The junta showed the "struggle against terrorism" as a pretext of its existence. It is obvious that terrorism can not be rooted out through the junta. The developments proved once more that only through the unity of everyone who is against terror and fascism the court case against the MHP can be ended. The developments in the hearings widened the facilities for those forces, for the communists to explain these views to the masses. Now many citizens, who observed the slowing of the murders and thought that the junta could be able to root out terrorism, will ask the following question: will terrorism be rooted out by a junta, which inspite of unmasking the arms of fascism within the army and punishing them, is fearing that the fascists will declare their dirty relations with one section of the army? Those who fear to take account from the fascist chiefs their guilt is proved in the court case against the MHP, how can they root out terrorism?

Since the 12th September the discussion among the left forces on the charac-



ter of the junta is going on. Those points on which the left forces agree make a convenient foundation for unity of action. What are these common points? First, the economic program and the foreign policy of the military dictatorship is generally a pro-imperialist and pro-collaborating monopolist. Second, the main target of it are the working class, the toilers, and the progressive forces. Third, the junta is using terror methods which are characteristic to fascist regimes. Fourth, for peace, democracy and social progress, it is necessary to give an end to the junta regime. (Report of the Plenary meeting of the CPT, August 1981).

All these developments show that the unity of democratic forces and their putting their weight is a burning must, as well as the facilities in this regard are widening. The responsibility of the left forces are increasing. Because their unity of action can be a lever in uniting the broadest possible democratic forces, in gaining the masses for the struggle, who will make a concrete political alternative for our working class and people. Today the main criterion for the decisiveness of the left forces to end the junta regime is their position in regard of unity of action.

This criterion clarifies the place "under the sun" of those further more, who are trying to torpedo the unity of action with revolutionary phrases. The group of Yürükoğlu, which tried yesterday to split the left forces in those who say the junta is "fascist or not", is clinging today to the lie that the CPT is "looking for alliance with one flank of the junta". Those who have chosen the torpedoing of the unity of action as their main job, what are they doing different than to help the junta continuing its rule?

Although the left forces have different views on the character of the military regime, as it is stated in the report of the Plenary meeting, there are important points on which they agree. This makes a convenient foundation for unity of action of the national democratic forces.

### **The unity of national democratic forces**

The dangers which are facing our people are increasing. The developments show that these will increase further. Today, every citizen, also those who hope still democracy from the junta, must seek the answer of the following question: Was it possible to hinder the last negative developments and to progress towards democracy? We communists, we answered to this question from the very beginning: "yes, it is possible". Therefore we appealed to everyone, regardless to his position to the junta, who is against the diktat of imperialism, against the fascist movement and terrorism and against the policy of narrowing the belts dictated by the IMF. Although he expects something from the junta, we called every patriot, civilian or soldier, to unite against the repression directed against all progressive forces, against the bread and freedom of the people. We called them to unite against the pro-American, most reactionary forces.

We are repeating today and will repeat again: It is possible to regain the lost achievements, to hinder the dangers and to move towards democracy. The one year rule of the junta did not last in increasing the sufferings of the people and the dangers facing them. This widened also the facilities to create a broad political force against these. The national democratic forces did not step backward in front of the anticommunist attacks which intend to frighten them. On contrary, they are continuing their struggle against reaction and anti-democratic repression with a far more decisiveness. Among those circles who were



supporting the junta, today, support gives way to defence of democracy. The masses are learning through their own experiences every day more better that they must unite for their burning demands, for job, bread and freedom. Life is dictating the platform of the front of the national democratic forces.

## WHY DOES YÜRÜKOĞLU NOT SPEAK OPENLY?

N. Gürel

At the XXVI. Congress of the CPSU, comrade Breshnew underlined in regard of the development in the Soviet Union the following: "The seventies were years of regular growth in heavy industry. The production of the means of production preserved the growth rate of the last 20 years." , "the production of the consumption goods increased approximately twice in regard of the last decade." "Labour productivity increased approximately 1.5 times" "Our country progressed in all spheres of creating the material and technical foundations of communism. The productive forces of the Soviet society reached a qualitatively new stand" "The system of all social relations and the socialist way of life are getting perfect further more". "The Soviet citizen is a person with a broad knowledge and culture".

On contrary, Yürükoğlu, in the 169-170 issue of "İşçinin Sesi" says: "The rate of development of the Soviet Union is following a decreasing line." "The quality of the production is backward", "the work discipline is not developed", "the social consciousness and culture is backward".

Comrade Breshnew, in the report states: "The CC of the CPSU, in evaluating the real historical achievements of the Soviet people properly, is observing also the faults and shortcomings and the unsolved problems openly". But according to the Soviet communists these shortcomings are in regard of the target they have put in front of them and in regard of preconditions of successful development of the Soviet society towards communism.

And Yürükoğlu, in what regard he is speaking from "shortcomings" and "backwardness"? The reader searches in vain the answer of the questions "What is according to what backward, and what is according to what failing? "Because Yürükoğlu is mixing the two different and contradictory comparison levels with each other. He is comparing some sides of the recent Soviet society, which are interesting him, with a "model", the character of which is not clear, and sometimes with developed (with Yürükoğlu's words: advanced) capitalist countries and comes to the results cited above. He is not content only with this, and he is claiming that the socialist countries were "not enough democratic", "the trade unions were only showpieces". So the reader gets the impression that inspite of the 64 years practice of building socialism in the Soviet Union, the country is behind the developed capitalist countries approximately in every sphere. What he is underlining insistingly for a long time, are those production spheres for example, where the Soviet Union is behind the USA. But Yürükoğlu speaks not from the facts that this difference is decreasing rapidly, that the fundamental criterion, the labour productivity, is increasing in socialism while it is even decreasing in the USA. Besides, Yürükoğlu is not comparing the real socialism with the capitalist world, in order to prove to the exploited toilers of the capitalist world that socialism is today superior on capitalism in general totally. Indeed it is neither partisanly nor scientific to compare something



which is historically advanced (socialism) with something which is historically backward (capitalism) with another intention other than this.

In his article, Yürükoğlu does not reflect the Soviet society in a realistic way. Because according to him, the backwardness of the Tsarist Russia is determining even all processes in the contemporary Soviet society. So, he is exaggerating the specific sides in building of socialism in the Soviet society and diminishing the importance of its universal and determinative features.

Yürükoğlu claims: "The working class can seize power in societies of a middle development level, but can not build socialism for a very long time in such a way which is foreseen by Marxism". "Socialism foreseen by Marxism"...Is this socialism or communism? "A very long time" ...Is it 10 years? 100 years? 64 years? These words are open to comments like "socialism is not yet built in the Soviet Union". Then he says: "Today the productive forces are behind the relations of production". Does he mean by this that the socialist relations of production were not able in the Soviet Union to develop the productive forces in 64 years?

When all these words which are open to different comments come together, then a picture appears that there is the will of proving that "in the Soviet Union, there is not socialism". Is this the result of an unlucky chance? Also the reader of "İşçinin Sesi" recognizes: Yürükoğlu does not like the Soviet Union, and he finds this country not corresponding to the "model" in his mind. This is his matter. But why does Yürükoğlu not speak openly?

Our standpoint is: As it was stated in our previous article, one cannot remain indifferent in front of the question whether to be at the side of or against the Soviet Union, as well as in front of the question war or peace. The increasing discontent among the supporters of "İşçinin Sesi" in the last months indicates also this fact.

## information

### THE REPRESSION ON THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES

The repression of the reactionary military dictatorship in Turkey continued during October with all its intensity.

The policeman Mehmet Çolak murdered by a police panzer two women workers, Firdevs Akkılıç and Gülseren Bekli, that lead to protests in the city as well as in the country. The security forces gave to the event the picture of an "accident". It is stated that the two women workers were only passing by and not making any demonstration.

Along October, the arrests and raids have continued Turkey-wide. Ex MP of CHP to Çorum, Şükrü Bütün and the president of the local organisation of CHP to Çorum, the lawyer Cemal Solmaz are detained. Necmettin Erbakan, the president of the MSP (National Salvation Party) was persecuted once more because of a speech he delivered in Sakarya. Aydın Gürpınar the director of the "Contemporary Stage and Culture Center" in Ankara is arrested with the claim



that he was hiding "banned publications and documents" in the culture center.

The repression of the junta on progressive journalists is continuing. The responsible directors of the progressive daily "Politika" Aydın Şenesen and Tamer Kayaş are detained. For Aydın Şenesen, about 200 years imprisonment is demanded because of the articles appeared in the daily, for Kayaş about 50 years. The responsible of the journal of the democratic womens' movement of Turkey, "Kadınların Sesi", Berin Uyar, is detained also. Orhan Tunçkanlı, responsible editor of the youth journal "Gençlik Dünyası" is punished by the martial law court of Istanbul with 8 years and 9 months imprisonment and 2 years and 11 months immigration to the city Konya. Tunçkanlı is accused with "propagating communism" in the journal.

Although the detention period is reduced from 90 days to 45 days as the result of the protests inside and the international solidarity, the tortures are continuing. The lawyers of the Istanbul Bar Association published in October the minutes of the Metris prison in Istanbul. According to the lawyers Mehmet Feyat, Ayhan Soysal, Nebi Barlas, Sabri Ünlü, Ali Rıza Düzdilber, Oktay Kök and Nesrin Dursun İnceoğlu, the prisoners brought to the prison are being thrashed from the door of the prison to the doors of their cells. They are exerted to physical and psychological tortures. The lawyers made also public that the conditions in the prisons are very bad and most of the prisoners suffer from tuberculosis.

The Solidarity Committee Turkey-Denmark made an important statement on the murders under the tortures. In the statement it is announced that Ömer Aydoğmuş, born 1954, was arrested on 2.2.1981 and died under torture on 12.2.1981. According to the statement of the committee, Aydoğmuş was brought to the police station in Kemeraltı in İzmir. On 4.2.1981 his photo was published in the newspaper "Yeni Asır", reporting that he is arrested. Aydoğmuş, after being killed under torture, was brought to the State Hospital of İzmir. In order to hide that he was killed under torture, different medicines are injected to his body. He was then buried by the policemen secretly. His family could enlighten the event only on 22 Mai 1981.

The more the junta is realizing that it can not rule with other methods than the repression and brutality, the more security forces it is going to take on. According to a statement done by the Security Direction, 10 thousand new personal will be engaged. Parallel to this, the dismissal of the progressive members of the security forces is going on. Up today, 4 thousand policemen are dismissed, 7 thousand policemen got discipline penalties. According to an announcement of the ministry of justice, in 1982, 52 new prisons will be build in Turkey and 20 prisons will be widened.

The opening of the new court cases is also continuing. Cemal Akan, local president of the trade union Genel-İş to Ankara and 72 functionaries are going to be tried by the 1st Martial Law Court of Ankara with the accuse of "striking illegally". According to the indictment, the workers went to strike on 2 June 1980, in order to get their wages. A group of members of the democratic youth organisation "Genç Öncü", which was supporting the views of TİP, is going to be tried by the 3rd martial law court of Istanbul. A court case has been started against Bülent Ecevit, the former president of the CHP and a former prime minister, with the accuse that he had insulted the Demirel government, the government the junta overthrew. Imprisonment from 1 to 6 years is demanded for him.



## **The political parties are completely dissolved**

With its statement on 15 October 1981, the junta declared that it has dissolved all political parties. Previously, there was only ban on their work. This decision lead to great protests among the democratic public opinion. Bülent Ecevit, former president of CHP and a former prime minister protested this decision of the junta with a press release. In the statement of Ecevit it is said: "One can not move towards democracy by closing political parties." Ecevit criticized also the dissolution of the party which was founded by Atatürk in his centenary of his birth. The press release of Ecevit is reflected by the foreign press. The military attorney took the statement of Ecevit after this event.

General Evren, head of the "National Security Council", in his speech in Urfa on 21 October 1981 said: "At a convenient time which I will announce later, we shall pass to democracy. But not with these parties, with new parties which are going to be found."

## **THE "PARLIAMENT" OF THE JUNTA**

The appointed "parliament", which is presented by the reactionary military dictatorship to the world public opinion as a step of "moving towards democracy", started its work on 23 October 1981. Before the announcement of the members of the "Advisory Parliament", 19 generals and admirals made a secret meeting in order to appoint the members of this "parliament". As known, the junta called "the National Security Council" declared before, that this "Advisory Parliament" together with the junta will form the "Constituent Assembly".

"The majority of the members of the "Advisory Parliament" are big bureaucrats. The professional complexion is: 32 juridicians, 26 engineers, 21 professors, 20 economists, 13 of the soldiers are generals, 7 of them officers and 2 of them military judges. 5 of the 160 persons appointed to the "parliament" are women. Those who are declared to be "workers" make only 2. And they have anything to do with the working class.

Among the persons who are appointed to the "Advisory Parliament", former directors of the national secret service (MIT), former ministers who worked with the reactionary coalitions like AP-MHP-MSP, Mehmet Pamak, one of the former body guards of Türkeş, the leader of the fascist party, Abdullah Pulat Gözübüyük, functionary of the 9th department of Supreme Court of Appeal, which takes always anti-worker decisions, and who is now among the trustees of DİSK draw the attention. Sadi İrmak, one of the prime ministers of the repressive regime of 1971-1974, was made the president of this "parliament".

The first session of the "Advisory Parliament" was opened by General Evren. In his speech he underlined that the junta is against the organisations of the workers and the toilers, against the work of the trade unions, the associations and political parties, against the autonomy of the universities and judges, and against a parliament basing on masses. He demanded a constitution according to all these. General Evren demanded further the ban of the Communist Party in the new "constitution". He opposed the right to make demonstration and meetings. So, he dictated to the "Advisory Parliament" what kind of a constitution is going to be prepared.



Atilla Sav, the president of the Turkish Bar Association, expressed the views of the lawyers on a new constitution. He said: "The new constitution must belong to the whole nation. A constitution which will be prepared by a narrow circle can not belong to the whole of the nation". He also demanded that it should be open to all views and must be more progressive than the 1961 constitution.

After the opening session of the "Advisory Parliament" many articles are published in the foreign press. The F. German "Frankfurter Rundschau", in the article on 13.10.1981 said: "There is no sign in Turkey which indicates a move towards democracy". The Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" wrote on 25.10.1981: "With the pretext of struggle against terrorism and anarchy, social forces are persecuted in Turkey". In this article it is stated: "The increase of the repression on those representatives of the democratic movement who are expressing the interests of the broad masses, cause concern".

The "Advisory Parliament" was also criticized at the hearings of the European Council. At the hearing on 3.10.1981, Mr. Spenal, the French representative expressed his views on this issue as the following: "There is only one constitutional assembly in Turkey. This is the National Security Council. The Advisory Parliament is only its mask, its bureau for secretary work."

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COURT CASE AGAINST THE MHP

In October, the court case against the fascist MHP has continued, where death penalty is demanded for 220 persons who were involved in mass massacres, murders and terrorist actions. On 14 October 1981, the hearing of Alpaslan Türkeş, the leader of the fascist party started. Türkeş, who has prepared a 178 interrogation text threatened the judges and the military attorneys. He said that the massacre and the murders were "according to the constitution." He said to the judges: "One day you will be the sitting here as accused ones". He continued: "The attorneys who prepared the indictment with a Marxist standpoint must give one day account".

At the next hearing the judges Vural Özemirler and Ali Fahri Kayacan resigned from their posts. Also the attorney Nurettin Soyer. The court decided to ask the view of the Military Supreme Court of Appeal. The Military Supreme Court of Appeal decided that the same judges must continue the court case.

Another court case is opened against the fascist MHP, which is tackling with the murders in Istanbul. In this court case with 45 accused persons the death penalty is demanded for 30 persons. The fascists are going to be tried with the fact of murdering 35 people, Ümit Kaftancıoğlu, a TV programm producer and Emin Bülent demir, the former deputy mayor of Istanbul among them.

The parallel organisations of the MHP in Federal Germany organised in Bonn a protest demonstration. At this demonstration which was supported by Federal German authorities, they threatened again the judges and the attorneys of the MHP court case.

The authorities of Federal Germany stated to the government of Turkey that they are not going to return 15 murderers, all of them members of the fascist MHP. Among the murderers are those like Rifat Yıldırım, Mehmet Şener and Aydın Telli, who have killed among many people Dr. Bedrettin Cömert and Cevat Yurdakul, the chief of the Police Department of Adana.



## THE ATTACKS ON THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE REACTIONS

During October the collaborating monopolies continued their attacks on the rights of the working class making use of the bajonets of the junta. Some examples:

- The payment of the wages of 30 000 steel workers is postponed arbitrarily by the employer for a month.

- The wages of 70 000 energy workers are freezed in such a level which lies far below the level determined by the High Arbitrary Council, appointed by the junta.

- The press wrote that 4225 workers are dismissed from the state enterprices.

- The Supreme Court of Appeal decided that those workers who are dismissed because of their "bad work" can not get their seniority compensations. The decision of the 9th department of the Supreme Court of Appeal is taken in a period when the monopolies are going to undertake massive dismissals. So, this decision paves the way for unpaid massive dismissals.

- All payments to the workers who are retiring are freezed, like the retirement bonus etc.

- Some items of the law on the trade union activity are reflected in the press. According to the draft, the period of strike is restricted with 100 days, but the state is given the right to interfere in any strike. Not in all spheres strikes are allowed, for instance in state enterprices (be also a factory). The election of the president of the trade unions and their rights are going to be restricted. The trade unions are put under the control of the finance ministry. In every sphere one trade union, on landscale one confederation is foreseen as a must.

All these leed to reactions among the workers. Kenan Durukan, president of the trade union Harp-İş, affiliated to Türk-İş, demanded the right to strike and to collective contracts immediately. Durukan stated that the wage-dictating work of the High Arbitrary Commission, appointed by the junta, is very slow and that the workers protest this way and speed of deciding the wages. He said "Without the right to strike, there can not be collective bargains. And without the right to strike, there can not be democracy".

At the congress of Şeker-İş, affiliated to Türk-İş, the repression on the trade union activity is critized. It is stated that no measures are taken, in order to hinder the unemployment.

- In Istanbul, in the Squib factory 240 workers organised a meal boycott in order to get their wages and bonusses. The martial law authorities to which the workers have applied, refused to hear the demands of the workers. The meal boycott was successful and the workers were able to get their wages.

- In Ankara, 1000 workers opened a court case in the labour court against the employer and demanded the payment of their rights.

- 120 000 workers in state enterprices like the Highways and Railways organised a letter campaign to the National Security Council and demanded the payment of their rights.

- In Istanbul, in Hoover factory, 600 workers applied to the labour courts and demanded the payment of their wages and bonusses.

- In 5 big chemical factories in Istanbul the workers protested the employer and applied to the labour court as well as to the regional labour directory.



## SOLIDARITY WITH THE DEMOCRATS OF TURKEY

While the reactionary military dictatorship is increasing its repression on all progressive forces, the solidarity movement with the democrats of Turkey is widening. During October many international organisations issued articles which drew the attention on the developments in Turkey, and took resolutions.

"New Horizon", organ of the World Peace Council (WPC) issued an article with the heading: "The human rights in Turkey are trampled". In the article, the heavy repression on the trade unions, political parties, democratic mass organisations and on all forces of peace and democracy is exposed. The diktat of the imperialist finance institutions are stated. The question of the relations between Turkey and NATO and of the US bases are underlined. The efforts of imperialism to make Turkey a partner for its aggressive and adventurist plans is qualified as a danger against peace. It is stated: "All progressive and democratic forces in the world must be in solidarity with the peace forces in Turkey, with the majority of the people of Turkey". The Philippine Peace Council, member of the WPC, in its montly organ, published an article on the situation in Turkey and appealed to raise the solidarity.

In the 9th issue of the "World Trade Union Movement", organ of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the experiences of DİSK and Maden-İş in trade union education are cited under the title: "The experience of DİSK in Turkey". The following data is given: Between 1976 January-1980 April 5726 workers in 15 regions participated in 149 educational courses of DİSK. Between the two last congresses of DİSK 17 135 workers got trade union education. 80% of them are young workers. 1978-1979 4500 workers passed through the trade union educational courses of Maden-İş, 1306 from the medium level courses and 1271 workers from courses at the level of the work places. In the article, the repression on DİSK, and the attacks on the rights of the workers are mentioned. The experience of the working class of Turkey is saluted.

In the October issue of the "News Letter", organ of the International Organisation of the Journalists (IOJ), the repression on the progressive press in Turkey and the arrests are described. It is said: "The IOJ is stating its deep concern on the trampling of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the journalists in Turkey. The IOJ calls all member organisations of the journalists throughout the world to raise their voices against the repression and tortures on their colleagues in Turkey."

The "World Congress of Women", conviened with the initiative of the Womens' International Democratic Federation to Prag, 8-13 October 1981, in the resolution of its the Special Committee says: "In Turkey women and men who struggle for peace and democracy face severe persecution. Hunderds of women are under arrest and many of them are being subjected to torture. We express our solidarity with the women of Turkey struggling for their basic rights, peace and democracy under difficult conditions." In the reports of the Commissions "Women for peace and disarmament" and "Women for national independence and disarmament", the attention is drawn on the repression on the peace and democratic forces in Turkey. The Congress protested the arrest of Berin Uyar, editor of the womens' journal "Kadınların Sesi" with a telegram sent to the president of the state. Hundreds of women with different political views and from five continents, among them the representatives of the UN organisations, inter-



national and national organisations, religious organisations, ministers, and communists, gave their signatures to end the repression in Turkey.

"Trud", organ of the Soviet trade unions, published on 18 October 1981 the article: "Turkey: concerning events" of A. Kerim Kerimov. The article exposes the repression on the functionaries of DİSK and gives information about the work of DİSK. It is underlined that DİSK fought consistently against every form of terrorism and for the rights of the workers as well as for democracy. It is said: "The repression on DİSK and the functionaries of DİSK prove the efforts of the businessmen to deprive the working class of Turkey of organisation and to be free in the counter-attacks on the working class. The international democratic trade union public opinion hides not its concern in front of this danger and stays not silent. The WFTU and the affiliated organisations protested these efforts. They have demanded the release of the trade unionists and the reestablishment of the trade union rights and freedoms in Turkey".

On 3 October 1981, at the hearings of the European Council, the representatives of many countries spoke on the trampling of the basic human rights in Turkey. They have criticized the abolition of the trade union rights, the political developments, the tortures and the censorship on the press. MP's from Switzerland, France, Denmark, Great Britain and Portugal demanded influential measures against all these.

On the other hand, the Commissions for Political and Juridical Affairs of the European Parliament invited Kemal Daysal, member of the Executive Council of DİSK for the hearings on 7 October 1981. Daysal, in his speech, gave information on the situation in Turkey, on the abolition of all fundamental rights and freedoms, on tortures and repression.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE İGD

Ahmet Muhtar Sökücü, president of the İGD (Progressive Youth Organisation) issued a statement which is underlining the necessity of the unity of action and the raising of the solidarity of the youth. The statement which is distributed among the young people in Turkey, the repression on the youth is protested and said: "To be young, this is considered as itself as a guilt. The houses of young people are raided without any accuse and young people are searched in the streets."

In his statement, Sökücü draws the attention on the reasons of this repression and points out the antiimperialist position of the youth in Turkey, when imperialism is intensifying its diktat on Turkey to obey all adventurist and aggressive plans of USA and NATO. Sökücü dwells on the problems of the youth which are created by the capitalist system. He underlines that the young workers are exploited in unprecedented dimensions. He criticizes the paid high education diktated by the junta and also the implementations which make for the young workers impossible to study and to work at the same time.

The president of the İGD, answers also the demagoguery of the junta "to root out terrorism". He says: "Those who have instigated terrorism are obvious. These are the imperialist centers, the collaborating monopolies, the reactionary forces and their governments. They have hidden themselves behind terrorism. He underlines that terrorism is created by the social and economic problems, by the crises caused by the dependence on imperialism.

In his statement, Sökücü points out also the work of the İGD. He protests the repression on the members of the İGD and gives the example that young people are sentenced to five year imprisonment only because of their membership to the İGD. The barbaric tortures, the attempt to mix the organisation with terrorist provocateurs and to present it as an illegal one are also because of the right and persistent position of the İGD.

In his statement, the president of the İGD admires the position of the young people who resist the terrorist intrigues and adventurism. He says that this consistent line increased the respect of the İGD in the country and internationally. Said: "We are honoured by our membership to the WFDY and IUS."

Sökücü salutes the young people who hold their heads high under torture and appeals to them: "Your position, your struggle is piercing through the walls of the prisons and the iron doors, and is for us a source of honour."

Then Sökücü calls all democratic youth organisations to put the secondary differences aside and to fight shoulder by shoulder. Says: "Our enemy is common, our aim is the same. There is no objective obstacle in front of the common struggle of the young people from different organisations of the democratic youth. And underlines:

"The future belongs to us. This future will be fought by our consciousness, by our young hearts and young wrists".

## documents

### TO THE CC OF THE TUDEH PARTY OF IRAN

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the communists of Turkey and the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey congratulates the 40th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal TUDEH Party of Iran and sends its militant revolutionary greetings.

Since its founding, the TUDEH Party of Iran stood in the frontmost line of the struggle of the working people of Iran against imperialism and exploitation. In spite of all tortures, repression and massacres it has written heroic epics in the struggle against the Shach regime. After the overthrow of the Shach regime, it is fighting for the preservation and development of the achievements of the People's Revolution in Iran. The communists of Turkey are in solidarity with this struggle of the communists and people of Iran.

The ties between the Communist Party of Turkey and the TUDEH Party of Iran are further developing and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish that the 40th anniversary of the founding of the TUDEH Party of Iran to be a year of new successes and resurges.

2 October 1981

With our communist greetings  
İ. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC, CPT



## TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the communists of Turkey and the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey congratulates the fraternal Communist Party of Greece sincerely on its success in the last parliamentary elections and sends its militant revolutionary greetings.

The results of the last parliamentary elections in Greece are a success of the struggle of the people of Greece, which is waged since long years for national independence, democracy and a better life. The Communist Party of Greece, with its persistent actions and consistent line, contributed much to this success. It has increased its influence and respect among the broad masses, remaining faithful to the principle of proletarian internationalism. We, the communists of Turkey feel a great pleasure on this.

The Communist Party of Turkey and fraternal Communist Party of Greece are bound with strong ties which are developing and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you many new successes in our common cause for peace and socialism.

22 October 1981

With our communist greetings

I. Bilen  
General Secretary  
CC, CPT





